

# THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

VOLUME 1--NO. 19.

NEWMARKET, NORTH YORK, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1856.

PRICE--\$1 1-2 PER ANNUM.

## DIRECTORY.

### RAILROAD TIME, NEWMARKET.

For the information of our Subscribers we publish the Time Table of the Northern Railroad Passenger Trains leaving NEWMARKET, going both North and South--

| ACCOMMODATION TRAIN: |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Going North,         | 6.42 P. M. |
| Going South,         | 8.23 A. M. |
| MAIL TRAIN:          |            |
| Going North,         | 5.16 P. M. |
| Going South,         | 8.42 A. M. |

**F. W. Bathrick,**  
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Teacher of the Piano  
Forte and Melodion, NEWMARKET, C. W. 191

**The "Merchants" Cheap Press,**  
CORNER KING AND YONGE-STREETS,  
TORONTO.

Is the Establishment where parties can obtain  
any quantity of Printing done on the shortest  
notice and the cheapest rates.

**FARRELL & JACQUES,**  
Printers, D. Rogers, dec.  
Dec. 19, 1855.

**Dr. Hackett,**  
Physician, Surgeon, &c., Acconcher, &c.  
NEWMARKET.

**Misses McKinley,**  
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS, NEWMARKET,  
one door North of the Post Office.

**MOORE'S HOTEL,**  
North Gwillimbury,  
Half-way between the village of Holland  
Land and Sullon. 18-11.

**Jan. 2, 1856.**

**Eccles, Carroll & Doyle,**  
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery  
&c., Toronto.

**Millinery and Dress Making**  
ESTABLISHMENT,  
Main-Street, NEWMARKET.

**MISS MAQUIRE**  
RESIDES respectfully to thank the inhabitants  
of NEWMARKET and surrounding country, for the  
liberal patronage bestowed on her during the  
past year, whereby she is now enabled to purchase  
a stock of goods of the best quality and

**LATEST STYLE OF FASHION,**  
For superior to anything else kept in the  
place. Miss Maquire is a well known and  
often before purchasing elsewhere, being confident  
that her assortment will meet with the approval  
of all.

Miss Maquire has just opened a choice variety of  
American  
Straw Bonnets, Silk Velvets, Fancy Watteau and  
Diamond Neckties, Velvets, and Embroidered  
Suits, also a very great variety of  
Fashions, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., &c.

CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,  
Of style, quality and price, well calculated to suit  
the taste of the ladies. She will keep constantly on  
hand a good supply of mourning Bonnets, Caps  
&c., &c.

For Cloak Mantle and Dress Patterns for sale.  
Any person coming from a distance and choosing  
a Bonnet of any of the above mentioned Patterns,  
can have it made to order in four hours from the  
time of ordering.

**ST. M. APRENTICES WANTED.**  
NEWMARKET Dec. 18, 1855.

**TO ARCHITECTS.**

PLANS are required for a Jail, proposed to be  
erected outside the Walls of the City of Quebec,  
upon a suitable site.

The Plans are to comprise a general plan showing  
the insulating walls, position and extent of the  
Jail Building, with the necessary day-rooms,  
workshops, and other out-buildings, hospitals,  
and living yards, &c., &c. Also, a  
Basement Plan exhibiting the principle of Heating  
and Ventilating, and a plan of each of the Floors;  
likewise such sections as may be necessary to en-  
tirely fulfil the intentions of the Architect. Such  
plans are to be accompanied by a detailed Specifi-  
cation, Measurement and Estimate of the works of  
the several classes required for the full completion  
of the buildings, &c., and also by a Schedule of  
Rates, by which any extra work to be governed.

For the set of Plans, &c., which may be deemed  
by the Commissioners of Public Works most de-  
serving and applicable, and in the designing of  
which due consideration will appear to have been  
given, so that they should combine all the require-  
ments which such an institution should afford, as  
to the safe keeping and health of the Prisoners,  
their classification, employment, and recreation,  
&c., &c., the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds  
will be paid--three Fifts becoming due by the  
property of the Commissioners, who will make  
such arrangement for the Superintendence of the  
Execution of the Building as they think fit.

And a Premium of Five will be awarded to the  
design considered second in merit, all the plans will  
be returned but those connected with the design  
accepted.

The Estimates are to show, separately, the cost of  
Supplying the premises with Water and Gas.

For information as to the number of Prisoners  
for which the building is to be suited, taking  
into consideration the daily and weekly population  
of the country, reference is to be made to W. S.  
BEVELL, Esq. Sheriff, Quebec.

In sending in a design on the designs, that one  
will be selected in which economy will appear to  
have been considered as far as practicable with-  
out obtaining all the necessary requirements, and  
with the substantial construction of the entire, as  
much as possible, on the principles, and in a  
suitable style of architecture.

The Plans, &c., are to be sealed, and addressed  
to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Tor-  
onto, Canada; and are to be delivered in, on or  
before the 15th March next.

By order,  
THOMAS A. BEVELL, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
Toronto, 4th January, 1856.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the period for re-  
ceiving Tenders for Plans for a Jail, at  
Quebec, as advertised is POSTPONED until the  
first day of May next.

By order,  
THOMAS BEVELL, Secretary.

**THE MONTREAL WITNESS.**  
Weekly Review & Family Newspaper.

THE Witness is divided into the following  
departments:--First page, News,  
second and third pages, articles selected  
from a great variety of the best English,  
American and Canadian papers--fourth and  
fifth pages, Editorial and commented ar-  
ticles and paragraphs--sixth page, Mother's  
Department, Young Men's department, and  
Agricultural department--seventh page,  
Miscellaneous, consisting of poetry, religious  
and useful articles and extracts--eighth page,  
Commercial articles, prices current and ad-  
vertisements.

The Canadian Review, a monthly paper  
occupied with reviews of and extracts from  
New Books, and the Canadian Messenger and  
Journal of Missions, also a monthly paper,  
will both be sent without charge to subscrib-  
ers for the Montreal Witness.

The Witness is published on Wednesday  
morning in Union for the early mail, and the  
price per annum is 12. 61. If sent to the  
office strictly in advance, 10s. Five copies  
will be sent to one address for 38s. All com-  
munications to be post-paid and addressed to  
JOHN BOGAL, Witness Office, Montreal.

2, Jan. 1856.

## POETRY.

### YES, WE MISS THEE AT HOME.

We miss thee at home, yes we miss thee,  
Since the hour we bade thee adieu,  
And prayers have circled thy pathway,  
From anxious hearts loving and true.  
That the Saviour would guide and protect thee,  
As far from the loved ones you roam,  
And whisper when e'er thou art saddened,  
They miss thee, all miss thee at home.

When morning awakes us from slumber,  
We catch from the lips the first kiss,  
And fold in a wandering remembrance,  
To be waked to the memory we miss;  
And when we have joined the "same circle,"  
And replaced the still vacant chair,  
In each eye rose the gathering tear drop,  
For him we were wont to see there.

The shadows of evening are falling--  
O where is the wanderer now?  
The breeze that floats lightly around me  
Permeates my soul with its brow;  
O hear on thy bosom the message,  
We are watching, O, why wilt thou roam?  
Till a heart has grown sad and dejected,  
For we miss thee, all miss thee at home.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### "Is She Happy?"

BY KATHERINE DEAN.

From *Georgy's Lady's Book.*

"If you would only listen to reason Helen!  
How can you be so blind to your own  
interests? This offer is one in a thousand,  
and it is perfect folly in you to refuse."

"But mother, I do not love him!"

"Not love him! Nonsense, Helen! what  
romantic fancy is this? What could you  
desire in a husband more than Fred Stanley  
possesses? Is he not from one of the  
first families; talented, agreeable, rich--  
And certainly everybody acknowledges him  
to be handsome--you do yourself. And  
what are you? A poor penniless girl, with  
nothing but your poor dower of beauty--"

And here you propose to reject the  
hand of this man, who has honored you far  
more than you deserve, by the usefulness of  
his love. Helen Irving, you are  
mad to refuse him! only consider what you  
are doing. You know your father's em-  
barassments are thickening every day, and  
how we are to live I am sure I cannot see--  
Franky must be taken out of school which  
is such a pity, now he is doing so nicely--  
and we must part with Sarah, and I will  
have to do fifty little things that I am sure  
you will find very annoying."

"Dear mother, Franky must not be taken  
from school! You know I have long wish-  
ed to give up my music lessons as an unne-  
cessary expense, and we can do very well  
without Sarah. I should like a little more  
to do myself."

"Nonsense, Helen, how absurdly you  
talk! Give up your music and spend your  
beautiful hands with housework! Never!  
Besides, what would that avail! On you  
depends your father's future ruin or success.  
You know Fred Stanley is one of his prin-  
cipal creditors. If you reject him, of course  
we have no further claims on his generosity;  
if you accept, he will consider the debt as  
cancelled."

"But, oh, mother, it would be wicked in  
me to marry him without love!"

"Pray what is necessary, Helen, to make  
you love?"

"Perfect sympathy between us, mother!"

"And what is there to prevent perfect  
sympathy between you and Fred Stanley?"

"I do not know, mother!"

"No, of course you do not! There is no  
reason but some romantic folly of your own;  
and where did you learn this new theory of  
yours, Helen? Has George Merrill been  
filling your head with this romantic non-  
sense?"

"Oh, mother, pray don't speak of it!"

Said Helen, darting up, the color quickly  
flushing to her cheek and brow. She walk-  
ed hastily to the window and began impa-  
tiently to drum with her little fingers against  
the cool pane. How will my heart throb  
with the fierce struggle going on with-  
in her! It seemed ready to burst its  
narrow bounds; she felt suffocated by its pas-  
sionate flutterings. She turned and hurried  
from the room, and snatching her bonnet--  
the little white sun-bonnet hanging in the  
cool back entry--she passed quickly out in-  
to the clear fresh air, and she scarcely  
knew whether, down the little garden path  
and through the open gate into the shady  
grove beyond.

A murmuring brook ran  
through the grove with a low sweet music;  
here she paused, and sitting down on the  
soft grass, pushed back her bonnet and let  
the wind blow on her flushed cheeks and  
pull out her long curls, while she tried to see  
where lay the path of duty. It was kind  
and noble and generous in Fred Stanley  
thus to stoop to wed her, the simple coun-  
try maiden; and why could she not be hap-  
py in his beautiful home, surrounded by all  
those luxuries she could so well appreciate!  
But a pair of calm sad eyes seemed looking  
into hers with such a world of reproach in  
their earnest gaze, that she shuddered, and  
burying her face in her hands, she murmur-  
ed, "Oh, I cannot! I cannot! Oh, George  
if you would only speak if you would but  
help me! if you only knew!" But again  
her father's anxious care-worn face was be-  
fore her, her mother's restless nervous an-  
xiety, and Franky, dear little Franky, her  
precious only brother! so studious, so an-  
bitious, how could she bear to see his high  
hopes brought low, his bright prospects for  
the future darkened, when with her lay the  
power to give him every advantage of edu-  
cation, and see him rise as he one day must  
be a bright star in the literary world?

There was the light sound of an approach-  
ing footstep, and turning her head, Helen  
saw standing upon her handsome face of  
Fred Stanley. He sat down beside her on  
the soft grass under the old trees, and drew  
her half-resisting hand into his.

"And is she happy?"

"Happy, my dear Mrs. Irving what a

strange question! Why of course she is  
what could a reasonable being desire more  
to make her happy! Her home is beauti-  
ful; the house is a perfect gem, and so ele-  
gantly furnished; and then the grounds are  
so beautiful laid out; you know Fred has  
so much taste. The carriage and horses  
are magnificent--quite the most splendid turn  
out in M---, I can assure you. And  
Helen is so brilliant, you have no idea what  
a sensation her beauty is creating; she is  
quite the rage, really! Happy! why Mrs.  
Irving, I think Helen greatly to be envied."

So rattled the gay young girl who had  
just returned from a few weeks' visit with  
the beautiful bride of Fred Stanley in her  
new and elegant home. But the glowing  
colours in which she painted Helen did not  
fully satisfy Mrs. Irving, who in spite of her  
ambitious views for her daughter, had still a  
mother's heart. And now that Helen had  
sacrificed herself to her parent's wishes and  
married this gay and brilliant man of the  
world, whom she did not love, there came  
into the mother's heart the question--  
"Is she happy?" which no knowledge of the  
beauties and luxuries by which she was  
surrounded, or the ease and elegance of the  
life she might lead could still.

The prospects brightened in the quiet  
country home that Helen had left. The  
heavy weight of embarrassment that had  
threatened her father with ruin was light-  
ened, and he was himself again, the kind and  
cheerful husband, full of sanguine hopes for  
the future. Franky the bright ambitious  
Franky, was most happy by the promotion  
to a higher school, and surrounded with  
every advantage that his active intellect  
might crave. But as months passed by,  
and Helen's letters spoke only of the gay-  
ety of her outer life, and nothing that was  
going on within her heart, still to Mrs. Ir-  
ving, as she sat in her quiet sitting-room,  
where she so sadly missed the cheerful health-  
ful spirit of her only daughter, came the  
question, now burdened with sad yearnings,  
"Is she happy?" The promised visit home  
was postponed from time to time by some  
slight excuse; "Fred didn't like the coun-  
try," or "some guests were expected from  
abroad," or "Fred wished her to spend a  
few weeks at Saratoga," Helen wrote--  
"Perhaps after that they might come!" for  
how could she write that her husband was  
ashamed of her country relations, or that  
she could not meet the reproach she merited  
in the calm sad gaze of the young clergy-  
man George Merrill? This month passed by,  
and Helen's letters grew less frequent,  
while her mother's quick eye detected the  
effort with which they were written to hide  
the sadness on her heart. "Fred was gone  
with a party of gay young men on a fishing  
excursion," by and by the letters ceased  
altogether. A month had passed, and no  
word from Helen; her mother's restless  
anxiety knew no bounds, till one morning an  
envelope was placed in her hands, with the  
familiar writing again, and in a few hurried  
words Helen claimed her mother's sympathy  
in her new-found joy. The long pent up  
fountains of her love gushed forth, and her  
sad heart wound itself with a passionate  
idolatrie around her child. Fred, too, was  
fond and proud of his "son and heir," as the  
child gave promise of uncommon beauty;  
and the forced gaiety of the wife gave  
place to the earnest, truthful and passionate  
fondness of the mother.

"Now, indeed, I must go to her," said  
Mrs. Irving, as she read the words of wild  
and fearful agony with which Helen  
wrote of the dangerous illness of her  
idolized darling. Three days later she  
crossed, for the first time, the threshold of  
her daughter's beautiful home. Its impres-  
sive stillness seemed nigh-crushing her. The  
servants hushed their footsteps on the stairs;  
the doors were softly closed as if fearful of  
disturbing the little sleeper above. In the  
gorgeously furnished parlours, brilliant floor-  
ings dropped in costly vases, and their showy  
colours, and rich perfume died neglected.  
In an upper room, where the lightest foot  
sank deep into the soft rich carpet, the faint  
light struggled through the closed blinds,  
and dropping curtains, and here amid the  
rare collections from foreign lands, the costly  
books, the rich paintings, the precious  
gems of art most perfectly lay that fair  
mould of clay, from which the angel-spirit  
that had been lent to give light for a few  
brief months had been called back to Heav-  
en. There were no tears in the large  
wide eyes that Helen raised to her mother's  
face as she stood beside her, and bending  
over kissed the cold brow of the uncon-  
scious sleeper. There was no quivering of  
the tightly compressed lips, no relaxing of  
the pale rigid face that kept watch beside  
her idol. There was something fearful in this  
unnatural calmness; and with a tender  
yearning, Mrs. Irving passed her arms  
around her daughter, and murmured loving-  
ly, "My child, my child!" A slight shud-  
der passed through Helen's frame and rais-  
ing her eyes again with that strange wild  
look to her mother's face, she said, in a voice  
whose low hollow tone of agony pierced her  
mother's heart: "Mother, I have no tears;  
my heart is turned to stone." With the  
same fearful calmness she watched them by  
her beautiful treasure in his little narrow  
bed, and passively she stood beside the open  
grave as the tiny form was gently lower-  
ed to its last resting-place, only that dead-  
ly shudder convulsed her frame, as with  
that startling hollow sound the first earth  
fell on the coffin-lid. Vainly they turned  
by every gentle endeavor to win her from  
her story grief. She only turned those  
wild tearless eyes upon them as if they mock-  
ed her agony.

"And is there no hope? May I but  
speak to her? Alas! I fear none! But come!"  
and George Merrill stood beside her and  
led his cold hand on Helen's burning fore-  
head, and in low calm tones he spoke her  
name. The quivering lips unloosed, the  
large eyes gave one quick and startled  
glance as they met his, not full of grave re-  
proof, but deep sorrow and heavenly love;

they grew soft and moist, the firm lips quiv-  
ered, and the frozen heart melted into tears.  
Again the house was a house of mourn-  
ing, but the mourners were not without  
consolation. Helen the bright though beau-  
tiful, was dead, not in her stony calmness,  
but with a bright hope and a yearning for  
that "better land" so pure and holy that  
those who loved her best thanked God that  
the brief dark struggle of her life was end-  
ed; and to the mother heart-stricken and  
bereaved came now the answer of perfect  
peace, "She is happy!"

## Ladies' Dress.

A new article of ladies' dress has made  
its appearance in Broadway, and as a de-  
scription of it may prove of interest to our  
lady readers we give one from the *Home*  
*Journal*. That paper says--

A promenade over-dress--being a close  
fitting coat like the New York sort worn  
by gentlemen--only not so long. It is all  
the rage at present in Paris, and pearl drab  
cashmere or pelisse cloth are the goods  
preferred. The coat is double-breasted  
with four pearl or passementerie buttons  
on each side of the lapels, and two buttons at  
the waist behind, at the junction of the box  
plaits and side seams. The collar is quite  
small. The sleeves are cut in the pagoda  
style--that is with very little fullness at the  
arm-hole, and formed to fit the arm nearly  
to the elbow, from whence they widen so as  
to become very large and flowing at the  
wrist, where they are turned over to form a  
round cuff of three inches depth. For a  
waist sixteen inches in length, the skirts  
should be about eighteen inches long, and  
cut in a regular circle, to sew without full-  
ness to the bodice, and still fall gracefully  
over a hoop skirt of moderate amplitude.  
The linings are of silk serge to match, and  
the edges are bound with fine galoon.

There are two diagonal pockets to the  
skirts. This garment should be cut and  
made by a tailor who possesses some knowl-  
edge of the ornamental art, when it becomes  
the most attractive and comfortable gar-  
ment for promenade that was ever adopted  
by the ladies.

## Quick-Knucks.

Twenty-five years ago, the Bible depot in  
Constantinople was a single small room in  
an obscure warehouse, without a sign, and  
opened only once a week. Now it occupies  
three rooms in the busiest street, and has a  
sign in six languages announcing to the  
passerby the nature of its divine treasures,  
while its success is further demonstrated by  
the thousands upon thousands of Bibles dis-  
tributed among the people.

The wife and son of the French Emperor  
are said to be coming on all right. The  
priests have been singing praises to G and  
to Mary for the birth of the child, and the  
Protestant pastors have, as in duty bound,  
returned thanks to the Giver and Preserver  
of life. At Rome, also, the Pope and the  
Cardinals, with their French military ac-  
cendres, have been similarly engaged.

It is said that there are two hundred Metho-  
dist soldiers in the British army in the Cri-  
mea, that meetings are held regularly on  
the Sabbath for worship, and in the course  
of the week as often as possible. The sol-  
diers occupy for this purpose an old Greek  
Church. A missionary has been sent to  
them, and they contribute out of their pay  
to the support of missions. Protestant wor-  
ship is also held among the French Protest-  
ant soldiers.

The Union of this morning contains a  
letter from Hon. J. Buchanan, dated  
December 25th, in which he declares that  
the Missouri compromise is dead and gone;  
and asserts that the Nebraska bill is the  
only basis on which the slavery question  
can be settled, that it must be adhered to  
at all hazards, and every storm faced that  
can be brought against it.

J. Willkomm, M. D., in a communication  
to the *Medical Examiner*, Philadelphia, as-  
serts that he has used nitrate of silver in  
solution as an excellent application for lacer-  
ations and scalds. He states that its results have  
greatly surprised him. "It forms a com-  
plete protection to the inflamed surface, sub-  
dues the pain, arrests the serious dischar-  
ge, changes the character of the inflammation,  
and promotes speedy cure." From twenty  
to thirty grains are dissolved in an ounce of  
water, and this is applied with a camel's  
hair pencil, over the whole surface of the  
burn.

THE COKE TREE--About a half-dozen  
acorns of the cork oak have been introduced  
from the South of Europe, and distributed in  
the Middle and Southern States for experi-  
ment, as to their adaptation to the cli-  
mate. This tree, in its native country,  
where it is an evergreen, usually grows to  
the height of 20 to 30 feet. In England  
there are specimens which exceed 50 feet  
in height, with a diameter of more than 3  
feet. The substance is familiarly known to  
us as cork, is the epitome of our cork  
and sometimes grows two or three inches  
thick. Should the experiment succeed, it  
will be a subject of great national impor-  
tance, that plantations should be established  
in various parts of the country.--*Inquirer*.

Deaths from Consumption in New York--  
Remarkable Decrease.

Our readers will remember that in the  
January number of the *Specialist* (page  
70), we showed, by a comparison of the  
City Inspector's reports for the last three  
months of 1855, with the three corre-  
sponding months of the two preceding years--  
1853 and 1854--that a diminution in  
the mortality from consumption had taken  
place, of very nearly 25 per cent.

We have recently been again called upon  
by a medical writer for the statistics of some  
weeks in March. This gentleman takes  
occasion to taunt us with a disinclination  
to publish these in the *Specialist*, and evi-  
dently gloats over what he presumes to be  
an increase in the number of deaths from  
consumption. Now, it so happens that we  
have regularly published the mortality, not  
only of consumption, but of all pulmonary

diseases, since the first issue of the *Special-  
ist*. Had he read the monthly bills with  
any desire to arrive at the truth, he must  
have seen that there had been the most ex-  
traordinary diminution. Clearly, he is so  
ignorant or so malevolent as to be entitled  
to no personal courtesy or consideration,  
but as an act of humanity to the sick, we  
will in this instance pay him the compliment  
of expressing his ignorance in a manner  
which we hope will prove a valuable lesson  
for the future.

It is, doubtless, generally known that no  
corse can be interred until a certificate has  
been signed by the physician in attendance,  
setting forth the name, age, residence, and  
the nature of the disease which caused  
death. These certificates, collected from  
every medical man in the city are filed in  
the Inspector's Office, and from them he  
makes up and publishes the bills of mortality  
from week to week. The first quarter  
of the new year has expired, and we are  
now in possession of the Inspector's reports.  
From these we purpose to show not only  
that the decrease of 25 per cent. from the  
mortality of 1854, mentioned in our Janu-  
ary number, has been maintained, but that  
the actual diminution in the number of  
deaths from consumption, in this instance,  
has, during the past quarter exceeded 31  
per cent.

In the first quarter of 1854, the deaths  
from consumption were:--

January.....265  
February.....261  
March.....291--817

In 1855 for the same period:--

January.....201  
February.....216  
March.....319--736

And for the first quarter of the present  
year 1856:--

January.....162  
February.....191  
March.....227--580

Thus it will be seen that there have been  
186 deaths less during the past quarter than  
during the first quarter of 1855, and 263  
less than in 1854, being a decrease of more  
than 25 per cent. in the former instance,  
and within a fraction of 32 per cent in the  
latter.

When, too, it is considered that the past  
winter has been unusually severe, and that  
there has been a very considerable increase  
in the population of New York during the  
past two years, which increase would, of  
necessity, swell, in a corresponding degree  
the number of pulmonary cases, it will be  
seen that even 32 per cent does not represent  
the actual decrease which has taken  
place in the mortality from consumption.

These figures are taken from a source  
which will not admit of error. Their sig-  
nificance is too important to admit of their  
being undervalued. Such results do not  
occur without an adequate cause. What  
is that cause?

We need hardly remind our readers that  
for the past few years we have striven un-  
ceasingly to bring about a radical change in  
the treatment of consumption. The old  
routine of dosing the stomach and torturing  
the surface of the chest with "codon oil"  
and "antimony" had effected, no perma-  
nent good. We took up the doctrine so  
abandoned by Scudamore and Crichton,  
that if this disease was ever to be success-  
fully treated, it must be by directing our  
remedies to its seat in the lungs. The pre-  
judice opposing the introduction of so  
sweeping an innovation, and the lack of  
any definite information in regard to the  
action of medicines when inhaled, were al-  
most insurmountable obstacles. But, with  
a high purpose in view, we persevered  
through good report and ill report, until  
now we have the high satisfaction of see-  
ing our labours crowned with success in the  
general recognition of our practice, as the  
only rational method of treatment in pul-  
monary diseases.

During the past two years many thou-  
sands in this city have availed themselves  
of our advice, for the purpose of being  
treated by inhalation; and there is scarcely  
a town or hamlet throughout the Union  
from which consumptives have not come to  
submit their cases to our care. This gen-  
eral resort to inhalation could not be un-  
productive of results. If our treatment had  
been unsuccessful, it must have increased  
the mortality. If successful, it could not  
but diminish it in proportion to that success.  
None who are at all acquainted with the  
magnitude of our practice will deny that it  
has been, during the past two years, suffi-  
cient to exert the most decided influence on  
the bills of mortality, not only of this city,  
but also of the cities of Philadelphia, Balti-  
more, and Boston. That this influence has  
been exerted in the marked decrease in the  
facts, not only legitimate, but, we think,  
unavoidable; and we claim it not on any  
personal grounds, but as the natural result  
of adopting a more direct, simple, and com-  
mon-sense treatment. More than a year  
ago we stated in one of our publishing let-  
ters, that "if every case of consumption  
in this city were placed under judicious  
treatment by inhalation, within two years  
the mortality from this disease would be  
diminished one half." This prediction is  
now coming to pass.

What shall we say of those who, through  
selfishness or envy, have denied the success  
of inhalation? Let the public determine.  
We ask not its judgment on theories, but  
on facts. Our professional opinions  
have been freely given to the world, in the  
full confidence of their truth, and with a  
full reliance on the discrimination and jus-  
tice of the tribunal of public sentiment to  
which they were submitted. We have met  
and refuted every argument brought against  
our theory, and every aspersion cast upon  
our practice. We now come to lay before  
the public, no isolated cases of cure as  
heretofore, but the official returns of hun-  
dreds.--*Hunter's Medical Specialist*.

In England there is no excitement what-  
ever with regard to the difficulties with A-  
merica. The subject is almost extinct.

## Battle in Central America.

We copy from an extra to *The Bulletin Of-  
ficial*, March 25. The roar of cannon and  
the joyous ringing of bells yesterday an-  
nounced to the people of Costa Rica the tri-  
umph of their arms. On the 20th inst., at 4  
o'clock in the afternoon, the brave Gen. Don  
Jose Joaquin Mora, obtained, in the Hacia-  
da de Santa Rosa, a memorable triumph,  
which will have its place in history. Four  
hundred filibusters, who had the audacity  
to violate the sanctity of our soil, have al-  
ready suffered the penalty of their insolent  
enterprise. A glorious experience should  
teach the aggressors of Central America that  
Costa Ricans know how to defend worthy  
their consecrated rights. The filibusters  
word in the best possible position, within  
inclosures of stone, were fortified three or  
four hundred of the worst assassins of the  
bandit Walker, but our intrepid and gallant  
army was not deterred by this from attack-  
ing them, firing their muskets and charging  
with the bayonet. The carnage was terri-  
ble; it lasted fifteen minutes, at the expira-  
tion of which time those who were not killed  
were put to flight and were pursued with-  
out rest. Our losses are considerable, though  
not so great as we expected, owing wholly  
to our force having charged with the bayo-  
net. The filibusters were commanded by  
Schlesinger of Walker's Ministry; and al-  
though not found among the dead, he was  
killed. The invaders, panic-stricken, fled  
without their arms, almost dead with thirst  
in a place where water is not found except  
at a lake on the side occupied by our troops,  
routed and pursued by our brave fellows,  
whose wish to exterminate them was not  
satisfied. Many were killed on the field,  
twelve were taken prisoners, and in every  
direction they are pursued up to this hour  
by the 500 Costa Ricans who were in the  
action. Such is the happy state which the  
valiant defenders of Costa Rican independ-  
ence have obtained. Our loss is small, since  
it scarcely amounts to sixteen killed and  
some twenty-five wounded. But how sad!  
But glory to the valiant, who have inaugu-  
rated so heroically the campaign against the



for instance, I find in the article of copper there is an increase of 121 per cent. in quantity while the increase of value given is 231 per cent, or nearly double. On sugars, I find that the increase is value is 35 per cent. In molasses the increase in quantity is 21 per cent., and the increase of value was 44 per cent. In the article of tea, I find that—although I have been informed by one of the first houses engaged in the trade, that tea was worth actually less in the market in 1855 than it was in 1854—the returns show an increase in the value of the quantity imported of 17 per cent., while the quantity has only increased 10 per cent. The inference I draw from this fact is, that when you take away all inducement for people to conceal the real value of their goods with a view to enter them at a lower rate of duty, you get rid of a great temptation to fraud, and obtain a statement of the real value of the goods imported. It is well known that one of the great causes of seizure, was the undervaluation of goods; and I look on this as most conclusive evidence against the *ad valorem* system. Coming now, sir, to another point of view, under which the subject may be regarded, I may observe that there have been several petitions presented, asking us to impose what is called a retaliatory duty upon articles coming from our neighbours, and intimating that in customs matters we should be governed by the policy pursued by them. Now, I do not see that, because a system of high duties has been adopted in one country, it should be adopted in all. Nor do I admit it to be sound policy that we should make our tariff under all circumstances to correspond with our neighbours, in opposition to our wants and conditions. A striking instance of this argument was furnished in the debates of the House of Commons at home. (The hon. gentleman here quoted a speech delivered by Robert Peel, on the disunion of America to follow the example of Great Britain in adopting a low tariff policy.) Perhaps it will not be without weight with hon. gentlemen opposite. I allude particularly to hon. members for Sherbrooke and Montreal, as great friends of a gentleman who stood high in the estimation of this house that he had seen reasons very materially to modify his views on the subject of *ad valorem* and specific duties. It is well known that I was always an advocate for specific duties—and on the return of Mr. Hincks to office in 1847 he restored in a great measure the *ad valorem*; it will be remembered that in the speech from the throne in 1851 dictated, no doubt so far as that portion of it was concerned by Mr. Hincks, the intention to modify the tariff was there distinctly stated. I then requested him to furnish me with a sketch of his plan, and I found that its most marked feature was an abandonment of the mixed system of *ad valorem* and specific duties. I followed in his wake, although I said that I would not go so far as he did in favour of reduction, as I looked with a more gloomy eye on the prospect of a protracted war; and I believe that I stood very nearly alone in this House, in urging that we had no reason to suppose, from all we had heard from England and from Europe that the war would soon be at an end, and that we would not be justified in making a large reduction. I mention this because, I claim now the support of those gentlemen who regard Mr. Hincks as a good judge—a gentleman who for seven or eight years, filled the office, the duties of which I now, however inadequately, perform. And I believe that I shall be supported in the assertion, that Mr. Hincks had made this announcement, of his change of opinions on the subject. Under the circumstances, do not see why we should attempt to return to the old system. I do not propose to make any change in the system of specific duties, for I see no reason why we should revert to a system which however well it may appear in theory is injurious in practice, hurtful to the morals of the country harassing and vexatious to the importer, and which opens the way to abuses on the part of the officers. I do not know, that I need go back upon an argument on which I have already dwelt at some length; but I may make this remark. The direct importers of tea from China, have always claimed an exemption from payment of duty on what is called the export duty in China; but the merchant who imports from New York has to pay an additional rate. I will suppose that the value of the tea in China is 6d.—the merchant who imports direct pays the duty on 6d., but the merchant who imports from New York and demands that he should be entitled to enter it at 6d., is told, "No you cannot enter it at 6d.; you must pay the duty on the export duty of China, must pay the duty on the freight from China to New York, and you must pay duty on the import duty at New York, and even on the commission and profits of the New York importer." Now I view the matter in this light: we will be most happy to afford every facility to trade, and to enable the consumer to enter the cheapest market for the purchase of those commodities which he may require; but we must not lend ourselves to any project for blocking up our neighbour's gateway. I cannot lead myself to such a principle; and therefore I say that in calculating all the difficulties with which we are surrounded, and the best way of avoiding them, whatever changes we think necessary and whatever, under the exigencies of the position, I may be compelled to come down to this house and ask for aid, to enable me to carry out, I will not propose any change to *ad valorem* duties, but continue the present system. The remarks I have made have been confined to the expenditure and the revenue of last year. I now turn my attention to a subject of great importance—one closely connected with the welfare and the best interest of the country. I need not observe that the communications which were published in the papers a few days ago, were received almost like a thunderbolt—I refer to the letters addressed by Mr. Brassey to the President of the Grand Trunk Company in Canada. Whatever may have been the specific information of hon. gentlemen on this side of the house, in regard to the position of that work, we were by no means prepared for the views expressed in these letters. The subject is one of great delicacy, and I am almost afraid I cannot approach it without exciting some feeling in the House.—(To be Continued.)

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701st 0s 6d; 702nd 0s 6d; 703rd 0s 6d; 704th 0s 6d; 705th 0s 6d; 706th 0s 6d; 707th 0s 6d; 708th 0s 6d; 709th 0s 6d; 710th 0s 6d; 711st 0s 6d; 712nd 0s 6d; 713th 0s 6d; 714th 0s 6d; 715th 0s 6d; 716th 0s 6d; 717th 0s 6d; 718th 0s 6d; 719th 0s 6d; 720th 0s 6d; 721st 0s 6d; 722nd 0s 6d; 723rd 0s 6d; 724th 0s 6d; 725th 0s 6d; 726th 0s 6d; 727th 0s 6d; 728th 0s 6d; 729th 0s 6d; 730th 0s 6d; 731st 0s 6d; 732nd 0s 6d; 733rd 0s 6d; 734th 0s 6d; 735th 0s 6d; 736th 0s 6d; 737th 0s 6d; 738th 0s 6d; 739th 0s 6d; 740th 0s 6d; 741st 0s 6d; 742nd 0s 6d; 743rd 0s 6d; 744th 0s 6d; 745th 0s 6d; 746th 0s 6d; 747th 0s 6d; 748th 0s 6d; 749th 0s 6d; 750th 0s 6d; 751st 0s 6d; 752nd 0s 6d; 753rd 0s 6d; 754th 0s 6d; 755th 0s 6d; 756th 0s 6d; 757th 0s 6d; 758th 0s 6d; 759th 0s 6d; 760th 0s 6d; 761st 0s 6d; 762nd 0s 6d; 763rd 0s 6d; 764th 0s 6d; 765th 0s 6d; 766th 0s 6d; 767th 0s 6d; 768th 0s 6d; 769th 0s 6d; 770th 0s 6d; 771st 0s 6d; 772nd 0s 6d; 773rd 0s 6d; 774th 0s 6d; 775th 0s 6d; 776th 0s 6d; 777th 0s 6d; 778th 0s 6d; 779th 0s 6d; 780th 0s 6d; 781st 0s 6d; 782nd 0s 6d; 783rd 0s 6d; 784th 0s 6d; 785th 0s 6d; 786th 0s 6d; 787th 0s 6d; 788th 0s 6d; 789th 0s 6d; 790th 0s 6d; 791st 0s 6d; 792nd 0s 6d; 793rd 0s 6d; 794th 0s 6d; 795th 0s 6d; 796th 0s 6d; 797th 0s 6d; 798th 0s 6d; 799th 0s 6d; 800th 0s 6d; 801st 0s 6d; 802nd 0s 6d; 803rd 0s 6d; 804th 0s 6d; 805th 0s 6d; 806th 0s 6d; 807th 0s 6d; 808th 0s 6d; 809th 0s 6d; 810th 0s 6d; 811st 0s 6d; 812nd 0s 6d; 813th 0s 6d; 814th 0s 6d; 815th 0s 6d; 816th 0s 6d; 817th 0s 6d; 818th 0s 6d; 819th 0s 6d; 820th 0s 6d; 821st 0s 6d; 822nd 0s 6d; 823rd 0s 6d; 824th 0s 6d; 825th 0s 6d; 826th 0s 6d; 827th 0s 6d; 828th 0s 6d; 829th 0s 6d; 830th 0s 6d; 831st 0s 6d; 832nd 0s 6d; 833rd 0s 6d; 834th 0s 6d; 835th 0s 6d; 836th 0s 6d; 837th 0s 6d; 838th 0s 6d; 839th 0s 6d; 840th 0s 6d; 841st 0s 6d; 842nd 0s 6d; 843rd 0s 6d; 844th 0s 6d; 845th 0s 6d; 846th 0s 6d; 847th 0s 6d; 848th 0s 6d; 849th 0s 6d; 850th 0s 6d; 851st 0s 6d; 852nd 0s 6d; 853rd 0s 6d; 854th 0s 6d; 855th 0s 6d; 856th 0s 6d; 857th 0s 6d; 858th 0s 6d; 859th 0s 6d; 860th 0s 6d; 861st 0s 6d; 862nd 0s 6d; 863rd 0s 6d; 864th 0s 6d; 865th 0s 6d; 866th 0s 6d; 867th 0s 6d; 868th 0s 6d; 869th 0s 6d; 870th 0s 6d; 871st 0s 6d; 872nd 0s 6d; 873rd 0s 6d; 874th 0s 6d; 875th 0s 6d; 876th 0s 6d; 877th 0s 6d; 878th 0s 6d; 879th 0s 6d; 880th 0s 6d; 881st 0s 6d; 882nd 0s 6d; 883rd 0s 6d; 884th 0s 6d; 885th 0s 6d; 886th 0s 6d; 887th 0s 6d; 888th 0s 6d; 889th 0s 6d; 890th 0s 6d; 891st 0s 6d; 892nd 0s 6d; 893rd 0s 6d; 89



## MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, April 23, 1856.  
FALL WHEAT, 65 to 68 1/2.  
SPRING WHEAT, 65 to 68 1/2.  
OATS, 24 to 26.  
PEAS, 24 to 26.  
BUTTER, 100 to 110.  
EGGS, 100 to 110.  
POTATOES, 24 to 26.  
HAY, 10 to 12.  
CORN, 10 to 12.

BRADFORD, April 23, 1856.  
FLOUR, 85 to 90.  
WHEAT, 65 to 68 1/2.  
SPRING WHEAT, 65 to 68 1/2.  
OATS, 24 to 26.  
PEAS, 24 to 26.  
BUTTER, 100 to 110.  
EGGS, 100 to 110.  
POTATOES, 24 to 26.  
HAY, 10 to 12.  
CORN, 10 to 12.

TORONTO, April 23, 1856.  
FLOUR, 85 to 90.  
WHEAT, 65 to 68 1/2.  
SPRING WHEAT, 65 to 68 1/2.  
OATS, 24 to 26.  
PEAS, 24 to 26.  
BUTTER, 100 to 110.  
EGGS, 100 to 110.  
POTATOES, 24 to 26.  
HAY, 10 to 12.  
CORN, 10 to 12.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1856.  
FLOUR, 85 to 90.  
WHEAT, 65 to 68 1/2.  
SPRING WHEAT, 65 to 68 1/2.  
OATS, 24 to 26.  
PEAS, 24 to 26.  
BUTTER, 100 to 110.  
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HAY, 10 to 12.  
CORN, 10 to 12.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SPRING FASHIONS.

Bonnets, Mantillas, Dresses, &c.

## MISS MAGUIRE.

Grateful for past Patronage, respectfully solicits an inspection of her Spring Stock of Millinery, consisting in part of New and Appropriate Styles in Silk, Satin, and Lace Caps, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's White and Coloured Hats, Bonnet Shapes, Very Rich Feathers, Wire Frames, Flowers, Straw Trimming, White and Coloured Rashes, Morning and Dress Caps, &c., &c. All of which she will sell for a very small advance for Cash. Money returned cheerfully if goods are not suitable.

## CAPE AND DRESS FEATHERS.

For Sale. All ordered work done at the Lowest Price. Newmarket, April 24, 1856.

## NEW GOODS!

## CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment so long and favourably conducted by R. H. SMITH, Esq., and is now opening out a LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

## OF THIS

## SPRING'S IMPORTATIONS.

Of the LATEST STYLES, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—a stock which will be found a good selection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASHMERE, DOB, SKINS, &c.

## Boots, Shoes, &amp; Gaiters.

Of American Manufacture. For Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Durable.

## HATS, STRAW BONNETS, &amp; RIBBONS.

Of the latest Parisian, English and American Fashions, in great variety.

## AMERICAN TOOLS.

Of the celebrated Rochester make, With Philadelphia and Elm's Mill and Mulley SAWS.

## Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Sweden IRON. ALSO STEEL.

Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

## TEAS.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. To which particular attention is invited.

## PAPER HANGINGS &amp; WILLow-WARE.

In endless variety.

## READY MADE CLOTHING.

Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE.

## On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

## MILLINERY SHOW ROOM.

Will be opened for the Season, on Friday, the 25th instant.

When it will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crapes, Tulle, Straw, and FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c. Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

M. W. B. invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.

M. W. BOGART. Newmarket, April 17, 1856.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY.

CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, THRASHING MACHINES, SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS, PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS, STRAW CUTTERS, ONE HORSE STEEL ROPS, HORSE RAKES, &c., &c.

These machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.

J. WALTON, & CO. Holland Landing, April 22, 1856.

## DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

Surgeon Dentist.

SUCCESSOR TO W. C. ADAMS, D.D.S.

HEREBY informs the Public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13 and 14th of each month.

He will, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th do. McDonald's, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd do. J. Bocky's, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th do. R. Parker's, Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, September, November, January, and March.

Henry Stone's do, Penville, the 27th do. W. Moore's do, Brownsville, the 28th do. Mrs. Stead's, Lloydtown, the last do. Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of June, August, October, December, February, and April.

Queensville, the 19th do. do, Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession. 19y1

## PIANO FOR SALE.

A GOOD Second Class Piano Forte for sale, cheap. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

F. W. BATHRICK. Newmarket, April 21, 1856.

## SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

DONALD SUTHERLAND

Begs to return his sincere thanks to his patrons and the public in general of NEWMARKET AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

For the liberal patronage extended to him hitherto, and trusts by attention to his business and a

## UNIFORM LOW RATE OF PRICES.

To merit a continuance of the same. He is now receiving and opening at his Store a superior stock, consisting in part of NEW BROCADE AND PLAIN SILKS, NEW BAREGES, PAISLEY SILK, NEW BAREGES, AND MELINS, AND DRESSES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND STRAW GOODS.

Also an extensive assortment of WEST ENGLAND, FRENCH AND GERMAN BROADCLOTHS, BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERE, DOB, TWEEDS, SUMMER COATINGS, BEDFORD AND WINDSOR TROUSERS COATS, AMERICAN SATINETS, DRESS, &c.

NEW STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY SILK VESTINGS, WHITE AND FIGURED MARSEILLES, SAPHIRIAN CHECK SILK CRAVATS, BEAUFORT OPERA TIES.

A large assortment of MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON.

Made up in his own Establishment, of the LATEST STYLE AND FIT.

Under the direction of an experienced CUTTER.

## GROCERIES, HARDWARE.

Of every description, always on hand.

## THE HIGHEST PRICE.

Given for Produce in Exchange for Goods.

## CASH FOR WHEAT.

Newmarket, April 15, 1856.

## SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLEY PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE.

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the foot, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.

The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and operate at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON. THOMAS PEARSON. Aurora, April 11th, 1856.

## BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES and TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Howitt's Hotel Newmarket.

April 8, 1856.

JOHN F. Davies, Accountant, Collector, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent, Commissioner of B. Bradford.

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ON Queen Street. The south-west corner of Lot 16 in the 3rd Concession of East Gwillimbury, consisting of one acre and a quarter. There is a Frame House and a good well on the premises, a suitable situation for either a Mechanic, Store, Tavern. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

DAVID BROWN. March 10th, 1855.

## THE INVENTOR.

This Publication is devoted chiefly to the abridgement of reliable information, in relation to Patents and the Patent Office—to the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture, Architecture, Engineering, Mill Work, &c.

It will contain official lists of all the Patents granted at Washington, with their claims, besides notices of the most valuable new inventions for which patents have been issued.

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TERMS. One Copy, one year, \$1.00. Two Copies, six months, \$1.00. Five Copies, one year, \$4.00. Twelve Copies, one year, \$8.00. Advance payments required in all cases.

Address, LOW, HASKELL, & CO., Publishers, 271 Broadway, N. Y.

## WHO WANTS A MELODEON.

From the Manufactory of Carhart?

THE original inventor of this much admired instrument, second to none, but indisputably superior in durability, tone, and workmanship, to any in the world.

These instruments can be delivered at the Manufacturer's prices, by leaving your orders with the duly authorized Agent,

G. L. DARBY. March 27th, 1856. Newmarket.

## Particularly IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

THERE never was a more elegant display of rich DRESS GOODS than now to be witnessed at

B. PEARSON'S, AURORA, Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Stripe Silks, rich Moire Antiques, French Merinoes, Cashmires, Merino Plaid, De Laines, &c., Shawls, Cloaks and Talmas, in great variety, together with an assortment of French Needlework Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Chemises, Gloves and Hosiery. Ladies, if you wish to save your money and still have the best goods in the country, go to B. PEARSON, Aurora.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

## HARDWARE.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes.

All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

## PRODUCE.

B. PEARSON. N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale. Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855.

## REMOVED.

TO THE Old Stand, CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS, NEW MARKET.

THE Subscriber having recently fitted up his Store has opened out a superior stock of DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE. Consisting partly of

Cashmires and Cashmires, Alpaca and Alpaca, Australian Grapes, German and British Calas, Burmah Checks, Glacés and Gros de Naples, Moire Antiques, Plain and Fancy Velvet Trimmings, Plain do. do. Gimpes and Fringes, Scarfs and Scarves, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Broad Cloths, Cashmires, Plain and Fancy Doeskins & Tweeds, Vestings, Scarfs and Ties, &c., &c., &c. Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, Including London Pickles and Sauces.

WINE AND LIQUORS, Crockery, HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS, Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

JON. CAWTHRA. Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855.

## THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The first number of the TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will be issued on the first of January, 1856. As usual it will appear twice a month, free of postage, at the low price of Half a Dollar, (25 cts) a year, payable in advance. The publisher again offers to agents and friends who may forward twenty subscribers, with the cash, a copy of that very useful book, "Mapleton, or more Work for the Maine Law;" or if they have already received that, some other work of equal value, and a copy the Advocate gratis.

All who send six subscribers and upwards with the cash in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the Advocate gratis. Our friends in all other British North American Provinces are respectfully invited to co-operate on the same terms. Orders and remittances are to be sent to JOHN C. BECKETT, 22, Great St. James-st., Montreal.

Columbus H. Green, Barrister, &c., 77 King-Street (East), Toronto.

A. Boulton, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Newmarket.

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## GEO. HUGHES, BROWNVILLE.

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapness and Variety He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, TOBACCOES, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINETTS, DOMESTIC CLOTHS, BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS, READY MADE CLOTHING, LADY'S BONNETS, CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, ROCHESTER TOOLS, And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. In connection with the above. Brownsville, King, Jan'y 2d, 1856.

## FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King, 200 ACRES, BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED; Beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within SIX MILES OF AURORA, On the Line of the Northern Rail Road. TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly instalments. Enquire of A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket.

February 20th, 1856.

## ATTENTION!

Selling off at Cost in Newmarket!

JOHN DAVISON WILL sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost Price for Cash, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. All of Superior Quality.

Parties wishing to purchase Cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

J. D. WISHES to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for

BOOTS AND SHOES. Of every variety, on the shortest notice.

Two good Journeymen Shoemakers wanted. JOHN DAVISON. Newmarket, Feb'y 13, 1856.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. Also on hand a large and good supply of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE Establishment.

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customers' work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO. Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855.

## FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the 12th Concession on the 1st Whitechurch containing 200 acres. Ten acres are cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good house, a quantity of good pine and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Healey adjoining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE, Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.

January 21, 1856.

## HENRY HARRIS, CARPENTER, BUILDER, &amp;c., AURORA.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work, Plain or Ornamental.

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

His Joinery made to order on the shortest notice. Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is a

book increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY



